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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1871. NO. 96.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

SAN DOMINGO.

FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Annexationists Unsuccessfully Attempt to Rush the Senate Resolutions Through Without Allowing Amendment or Debate—Secretary Robeson, Senators Conkling and Morton, and the President's Private Secretary on the Floor Lobbying for the Measure—The Chances of the Success of the Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1871.

The chief excitement at the Capital to-day was the San Domingo business. In the House there was an unusually numerous attendance of members and spectators, and the first vote on the subject was larger than any previous vote this session. After the business of the morning hour had been finished, Mr. Orth, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, got the floor, and moved to suspend the rules in order to take up and pass the Senate San Domingo resolution on the Speaker's table. The effect of this motion, if adopted, would have been to both suspend the rules and pass the resolution by one vote, and it allowed of no debate.

Mr. Wood, of New York, who, by virtue of representing the minority of the Foreign Affairs Committee, assumed the leadership of the opposition, at once began raising points of order, which he was actively assisted by several others on the Democratic side; but they were all overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Banter, of Massachusetts, asked leave to present a petition of thirty-five or forty Boston firms in favor of annexation, but objections were made.

This point secured Republican[s] expressed objections to, on the plea of not having up and passing the resolution by one vote, and Mr. Orth modified his motion so as to simply take up the resolution for consideration, announcing that he would call the previous question, and would not accept amendments. The plainly confident of success, but the result unfortunately them. The vote was, yeas 127; nays 65. Mr. Orth, however, was not unprepared, and immediately took the floor, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and to substitute in form identical with the Senate resolution.

Again points were raised, all of which were overruled. Mr. Orth then relaxed his determination as to amendments, and assented to admit one offered by Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, which was a proviso to the effect that the adoption of the resolution should not be held or construed to commit Congress to the policy of annexation. He then demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

Whenever an opportunity occurred, filibustering was resorted to, and the yeas and nays were called on a motion to adjourn three times, and the House had consumed two hours over the business, and seemed to be in a fair way to spend it for a specific conclusion; but there had been active work going on among the members on the floor, in which Secretary Robeson, Horace Porter, the President's Private Secretary, Senators Morton and Conkling had been specially conspicuous. They had succeeded in visiting all their seats or calling into the cloak rooms for consultation, in having a talk with the larger number of the Republican members, and as the result of this canvassing and lobbying, it was determined to make another effort to get the Senate resolution on the Speaker's table. During much of the time Secretary Robeson sat by Mr. Orth, making suggestions for the management of the matter, and prompting his action.

Pending the taking of a vote on the main question, Mr. Orth suddenly renewed his first motion to suspend the rules, take up and pass the Senate resolutions. Points of order were all overruled, and the roll was called. The result was another defeat by 113 to 67. He then moved to suspend the rules to take up the Senate resolutions for consideration, and announced that the previous question would be seconded, and allow debate until two o'clock to-morrow, if the other side would consent to a vote at that hour. The agreement as to voting was not made, but the promise to allow debate was not kept. Ambler's amendment was adopted by a vote of 121 to 58, which brought up the Senate resolutions. The previous question was moved and seconded in the House, and Mr. Orth moved the adoption of the resolution and c... ...ow debate, on condition of unanimous consent to take the question at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, made objection, on the ground that he wanted to speak on the question to-night, so as not to interfere with the appropriation bill.

Mr. Orth then moved to suspend the rules and order a vote upon the latter, which would defeat Mr. Orth then said he had no desire to debate the resolution, but was asking that the Democrats should put themselves on the record against the national policy, of their party on the question of territorial expansion.

Fernando Wood then took the floor and made an hour's speech, taking ground that the Democracy would not oppose legitimate expansion, but the circumstances in this case were so peculiar, and the conduct of Baldwin and Hunt so suspicious, that an honest men they must condemn and oppose it.

It was arranged that the speeches to-morrow should be limited to fifteen minutes each, and the House adjourned.

There is much speculation to-night as to the fate of the Ambler amendment. On one hand it is thought that the adoption of the amendment will give unanimity to vote for the commission who are firmly opposed to annexation in any contingency. On the other hand, any amendment sends the resolutions back to the Senate, where it is sure to give rise to another debate not likely to be less exciting or bitter than the former one. The amendment is so worded that its defeat will, by implication or inference, commit Congress to the annexation scheme, and members of Congress are sorely puzzled as to what course they will pursue. The indications are that it will pass.

The course of Robeson, Porter, Conkling, and Morton is severely criticised upon, even by members who act with the majority, and people who have been familiar with Congressional proceedings for many years aver that such a scene has never before, in their experience, been witnessed on the floor of the House. The Republicans who voted against the first attempt to take up the Senate resolutions for consideration were Ambler, Boyd, Finckelnburg, Garfield, Hoar, and Perham. The first proposition to take it up and pass it without allowing amendments these were joined by Fitch, Asper, Farnsworth and Ela. All of these gentlemen were constantly laboring with and urged to change their votes, but to no purpose. Finally, when Orth was forced to allow Ambler to offer his amendment, and also to agree to debate, most of these withdrew their opposition, and thus the resolution was got before the House.

Before the matter had been brought into the House this morning, it had been considered for the third time in the committee of Foreign Affairs. The original Banks' resolution was defeated by four to four, and the Senate resolution adopted as a substitute. The vote stood: for the substitute, Banks, Orth, Sheldon, Judd, Myers; against, Ambler, Swann, Williams, Good.

The President sent to the House to-day, in response to General Butler's resolution introduced on Thursday last, a letter of the Secretary of State, accompanied by the following named documents relating to San Domingo, viz: first, a letter from Buenaventura Santana, President of the Republic of San Domingo, to the President of the United States, dated December 8th, 1846, a diplomatic document showing the political condition of the Island at that date, and stating that the Republic of San Domingo second, a letter from De Cammeres, political agent of San Domingo, to Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, dated January 8, 1848, and containing a description of the political and commercial condition; a second letter from De Cammeres to Mr. Calhoun, relating the circumstances of the annexation of the Spanish part of the Island to the republic of Hayti in 1822, and showing that such annexation was not voluntary, by advice; third, a letter from Mr. Calhoun to Mr. John Hogan, dated February 23d, 1848, and containing instructions from Mr. Hogan, who had been appointed special agent of the United States to go to San Domingo and make inquiries as to the ability of that republic to maintain its independence, and to report on the advantages of the island, and the expediency of recognizing its independence. The next document is Mr. Hogan's report, received by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, October 4, 1848, and comprises the report to the Secretary of State, the Treasury, War, and Navy of the Dominican Republic, besides letters from American merchants resident on the island, from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the island, and from a Methodist clergyman also resident there. The report is highly directed a prosperous future for the island, and advised that the republic be recognized. The report made by General George B. McClellan during the administration of President Pierce, and written for by General Butler's resolution, does not accompany President Grant's letter.

MANSFIELD, O.

Democratic Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 9, 1870.

The Democracy of this city and vicinity are enjoying the pleasures and Wooden Shoe festivities in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and in honor of its hero, General Jackson. The attendance is large. Good fare, toasts, speeches, wit and sentiment are the order of the night, and a dancing hall is appropriately decorated. It is a local matter entirely, there being no notables present. Col. B. Burns is presiding. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham passed through early this morning to attend a similar celebration at Wooster, Ohio.

FIRES.

Greenpoint, Long Island.

NEW YORK, January 8.—This morning the tar rock oil mill No. 1, of the Geophine Oil Works, at Green Point, Long Island, exploded and set fire to the still. In about thirty minutes the fire was communicated to still No. 2, and at present a great fire is raging. The fire department of Brooklyn is out in full force and doing what it can. The works are owned by Isaac Bertheimer, Jacob Goldsmith and Isaac Steinhardt. No insurance. In all probability the entire works will be destroyed. The loss will amount to one million dollars.

THE WAR.

Bombardment Steadily Continued.

PRUSSIAN GUNS WITHIN RANGE OF THE CITY.

The Fighting on the Loire.

Retreat of the French Westward.

ENGLAND.

Affairs at Paris—The American Consul Leaves the City—Effect of the Bombardment—Hostile Operations by the French Expected.

LONDON, January 9.—Dispatches from Versailles to the *Times* to-day say the American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here.

The Prussian guns could easily shell the city, several houses in Paris were on fire. There has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamart is occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French. There is no apparent cessation of a sortie.

The Prussian batteries still insignificant.

Another correspondent at Versailles telegraphs on the 7th that the bombardment of the forts on the south side of Paris is steadily continued, and that the fire of the French had slackened. It is supposed their ammunition was failing. The Prussians had not severely suffered.

The weather is favorable for siege operations.

A correspondent at Margency says that Forts Romainville and Noguet have suffered severely, and that it is believed there are no French infantry outside the fortifications on the east and northeast. Paris is active, and offensive operations are expected immediately.

The Fighting Along the Loire—Bonapartists Arrested.

LONDON, January 9.—The *Times'* special correspondent with the army of Prince Frederick Charles describes the fighting along the Loire, in the forest of Vendome and at Mond'oupe on the 6th inst., and says the French retreated westward. The Prussians followed them, and met with but little resistance. The Germans are delighted by the French not occupying Island of Oleron, on the west coast of France, and other points on the coast of Charente.

Many Bonapartist agents have been arrested in France.

Decree by the Government at Paris.

LONDON, January 9.—The government at Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations and the entire able bodied male population with the regular army for the defense of Paris. The decree also appoints a committee to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, President, and the commanders of the Fourth Artillery and Engineer Corps.

Frankfort's Choice.

LONDON, January 9.—A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Main says the Senate has been forwarded to King William at Versailles praying him to respect the historical title of that city to be the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany.

PRUSSIA.

Dispatch from King William.

BERLIN, January 9.—The King's telegraph as follows to the Queen:

"VERSAILLES, January 8.—Frederick Charles continues that he is pressing forward. Since Thursday nothing has been quiet in the North since the 3d. The bombardment here is proceeding favorably. The barracks in Fort Vanves are on fire.

[Signed] "WILHELM."

The Americans in Paris.

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The United States Consul at Paris, J. Meredith Read, had two interviews yesterday with Bismarck, and subsequently left for London. Minister Washburne and Mr. Hoffman are expected to-day. Between 400 Americans and fifty Americans are still in Paris. The American ambulance corps are doing most efficient service.

The Bombardment Is Kept up with Vigor and Effect.

VERSAILLES, January 8, Evening.—The bombardment of the Paris fortifications is kept up with vigor and effect. The forts on Mont Valerien have been silenced, and the redoubt at Montretout has been set on fire and destroyed. It is reported that some shells have fallen in the gardens of Luxemburg.

The advance columns of the German forces in the valley of the Loire have reached Nogent, Lelhaiton, Gaudry, Orgeres and Senonches. The enemy is in obstinate resistance along the whole line.

A dispatch from Versailles to the Soir, dated at the village of Bonjanlin, south of that city, on Saturday, and took seven hundred prisoners.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Completion of the Great River Obstruction, the New Bridge—Fatal Accident at Belpre, O.—An Old Man Shot and Killed at Kanawha Station.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., January 9, 1871.

The first passenger train passed over the bridge across the Ohio river at this point to-day. The road was opened last Saturday by running an engine across, and to-day it was subjected to the passage of regular trains. No ceremony was used on the occasion, but it is presumed that a celebration on the grand end of the work will be held in a short time. The bridge is 700 feet in length, and the whole of this immense structure has been built in nineteen months. The amount of work done within the last two months is astonishing. Mr. W. E. Hoffert, of the Ohio River Railroad Company, has the charge of this work, and its early completion reflects the greatest credit on his energy, perseverance and skill. The bridge is nearly one mile in length and with its approaches, consisting of heavy culverts and embankments, is a splendid piece of work.

A little boy, son of Dr. Guthrie, of Belpre, O., who fell off one of the bridge piers in that place last Saturday, died of his injuries to-day.

An old man named Wilson was shot and instantly killed by John Butcher, Saturday night, in a store at Kanawha station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ten miles from here. Butcher ejected two of Wilson's male friends from the store for disorderly conduct, who there they were behaving in a disgraceful manner. The next day one of them apologized to Butcher, but a few hours afterwards was assaulted by his brother, he attacked Butcher, whom he met on horseback, and severely cut him in the head with a rock. Butcher swore out a warrant and had the second one arrested. He kept the gun, and Wilson tried to persuade his son to discharged the bond, promising him fifty dollars if he whipped Butcher; but failing to bring about a fight, he attacked Butcher himself, threatening to cut him to pieces. Butcher, after warning him several times that he would shoot him if he came on as far as the store would allow, and even got over the counter, but being followed up, he shot Medcalf through the head and came to town and surrendered himself. His case comes to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The report of the special commission on the penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan, just published, charges gross abuses in the prison at Jackson, in an able manner. It strongly condemns the management of jails, poor houses and county insane asylums, and recommends the establishment of a county jail for each county, another insane asylum, a school for the feeble-minded, a reformatory for juvenile offenders, a poor house for vagrant and dissolute paupers, a hospital for diseased and aged paupers, and various other improvements.

A paper mill at Newton Falls, Mass., owned by Mr. Rice, Jr., was burned on Sunday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

The safe of the jewelry store of A. Jankan, in Cincinnati, was blown open Saturday night, and burglars and one thousand dollars worth of watches and jewelry stolen.

The Bank of Pennsville, Ohio, early Monday morning, destroyed about ten thousand dollars worth of property, mostly insured.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association, embracing the most prominent clergymen of Cincinnati, yesterday passed resolutions declaring against the action of the Board of Health, in which the latter recommend in the new code the licensing of houses of prostitution. They call upon the Board to reconsider its action, declaring that prostitution is a subject for criminal punishment and not civil regulation. The Methodist ministers took similar action, and a joint committee was appointed to confer with the Board and report at another meeting on Thursday.

A Cincinnati telegram of yesterday says: "Richard Smith and James Reid, of the M. Hoffman committee from the Chamber of Commerce; John Kyle and Wm. Resor, from the Board of Trade, and W. H. Harrison, H. B. Hunt, and Alexander Long, from the Common Council, left to-day for Washington in the interest of further appropriation for the Louisville and Cincinnati Canal in the Newcomb appropriation bill. Mr. Calhoun to Mr. John Hogan, dated February 23d, 1848, and contains instructions from Mr. Hogan, who had been appointed special agent of the United States to go to San Domingo and make inquiries as to the ability of that republic to maintain its independence, and to report on the advantages of the island, and the expediency of recognizing its independence. The next document is Mr. Hogan's report, received by Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, October 4, 1848, and comprises the report to the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, War, and Navy of the Dominican Republic, besides letters from American merchants resident on the island, from the Roman Catholic Bishop of the island, and from a Methodist clergyman also resident there. The report is highly directed a prosperous future for the island, and advised that the republic be recognized. The report made by General George B. McClellan during the administration of President Pierce, and written for by General Butler's resolution, does not accompany President Grant's letter.

The Democratic majority in Cincinnati was 3,000.

The Democrats of this city and vicinity are enjoying the festivities and Wooden Shoe festivities in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, and in honor of its hero, General Jackson. The attendance is large. Good fare, toasts, speeches, wit and sentiment are the order of the night, and a dancing hall is appropriately decorated. It is a local matter entirely, there being no notables present. Col. B. Burns is presiding. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham passed through early this morning to attend a similar celebration at Wooster, Ohio

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

THE COMMERCIALS subscribed for by members of the Legislature are not delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed but retained in the Harrisburg Postoffice. Mr. GEORGE BERGNER is the Postmaster there. He may withhold the COMMERCIAL for some better reason than through fear of its influence, but we suspect that he does not. The gentlemen who have written us making inquiry why they do not receive the COMMERCIAL will please receive this as the only explanation we have to make. Mr. BERGNER is the man to see.

We hear it said in behalf of the Alleghenv delegation, in regard to *Owens*, that they were deceived as to the identity of the man, by a trick or something else, whereby he was brought before the Caucus as an upright citizen of Philadelphia by the name of *Owens*. His identity was not discovered till the next day. Having been nominated in Caucus, although known to be an impro per person, after considerable indignation, Caucus was submitted to. This is a happy illustration of the nature of the slavery to which all must submit who acknowledge King Caucus, as well as of the means which are held to be legitimate to effect an infamous purpose. Right-minded men will be able to make their own comments.

THE Pacific railroads are not in the sunshine as much as they were. The Union Pacific's financial troubles still interfere with it. The Southern Pacific is in some difficulty about the charter of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, that has to be arranged before FREMONT can begin his lobbying. Then the Northern Pacific finds its vast plans for introducing immigrants and settling its lands interfered with by the Franco-Prussian war. But this is temporary. The minor land-grant railroads sympathize in the distress of their bigger brethren, and may the action of Congress destroy any lingering hopes they may have of securing subsidies.

THE State Senate is Democratic, and Mr. WALLACE is President thereof. And Mr. WALLACE is a great Reformer, pledged to see not one cent of the public money squandered. But Mr. WALLACE is committed to the *Record Job*, a piece of extravagance utterly indefensible—and it will be found that nearly the first thing the Democratic Senate, headed by the great Reformer, does, will be to plunge head and ears into the pool of corruption. And the Democratic papers which were wont to accuse the Republicans, where are they now? Dumb, acquiescing in the Job. And why, because in the division of the spoils in Harrisburg the Democrats are to have their share. There was a time when our neighbor, the *Post* here, did valiant service battling against this wrong. Why so silent now?

THE total number of taxables in Allegheny county, as we learn from Controller LAMBERT, is 65,673. Of these, 57,244 are resident in the county, and 6,424 are non-resident. These figures are made up from the returns of the Assessors for the year 1870, and are, consequently, accurate. In the COMMERCIAL of yesterday we published a list of taxables in the several counties of the State, said to have been made up from "official sources," but there is evidently a mistake as regards Allegheny county. In that list the number of taxables is given as 53,266, or 4,978 less than the actual figure—on the presumption that resident taxables only are included. As the reapportionment is to be based on this enumeration, it is important that the figures should be accurate.

THE Railroad Commissioner's Report of the State of Massachusetts, embodies the draft of a law to establish *pro rata* tariffs of freight and passengers as a remedy for the discriminations practiced at present. Unregulated railroad competition, in the opinion of the Commision, is the cause of the evil which they propose to remedy by this legislation. The complaint is not confined to Massachusetts—it is universal, and sooner or later other States will seek remedial legislation. Governor PALMER in his message has brought the subject before the Legislature of Illinois, and recommended legislation that will "protect the public from exactions and unjust discriminations." Here we may look for a severe contest over the *pro rata* principle which other States will regard with special interest.

WE confidently believe that a majority of the Republicans in the Legislature mean not to be drawn into any extravagance, and will not, if they know it, sanction BENSON'S *Record* or other unnecessary job. This was for years previous to the last one of the worst of the many bad leaks in the Treasury; but there will be found those who will declare that it is a necessary and wise expenditure. There never was yet a job that did not have advocates. If members will take the pains they will perceive that the chief anxiety for the resurrection of BENSON'S *Record* is on the part of those who are to do the work; and it is probable that a little scrutiny will develop an agreement among certain publishers in Harrisburg for a good thing for themselves all around. In some States five thousand dollars secures in one or more papers a report, taken in connection with the regular journal by the State Printer, of each day's proceedings; and we should think that this might answer in Harrisburg. Gentlemen who make frequent and long speeches should not expect the State to pay for reporting and printing them. The *Congressional Globe* extravagance at Washington has disgusted pretty much everybody, and is now regarded only as something to reform altogether. The *Record* project is simply a repetition of this, only on a somewhat smaller scale, yet in proportion quite as extravagant. Let the Legislature determine to confine the expense to five or six thousand dollars, and they will obtain all they need or the public require, and something a great deal better than BENSON ever printed for six times this amount.

FREE ITALY AND AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Besides the terrors and horrors of the greater excommunication, the popular sentiment of the Catholic world is brought systematically to bear upon the Italians in condemnation of the occupation of Rome. Everywhere great meetings have been held for the sanction of denunciatory resolutions prepared by ecclesiastics beforehand. Violent speeches are made by prominent Catholic laymen, of the same tenor as the resolutions. Newspapers directly Popish, or indirectly conducted in the Popish interest, incessantly employ every imaginable argument and appeal to inflame the Popish mind against those Italian statesmen and patriots who have at length succeeded in overthrowing the most degradingly oppressive government that has ever existed among men, and in consummating the great work of Italian unity. The work thus achieved after so many centuries of longing and so many years of valiant struggle, is a consummation regarding which there can be no difference of opinion among intelligent human people, unbiassed by religious or sectarian prejudices, unbiassed by religious perstitious feelings. It is a grand triumph of right over wrong, of good over evil. The Italian nation so long divided, distracted, degraded, the prey of foreign despots, are now united and free, and, if let alone, will surely become an enlightened, prosperous, powerful and happy people. At least under the new economy there is a strong probability of these results being reached. The change is the outcome of a mighty popular movement, and all the best Romans rejoice in the deliverance of their city from ascendetal government and in its annexation to free and united Italy. One might have hoped, or even expected that American Catholics, in the enjoyment of liberal institutions, would have hailed the change with secret, if not open joy, and would have been ready to join in protest against any foreign interference with or manifest a demonstration of the popular will. No, comparatively few of them, if we judge by their word, can see any good in the event; in their estimation it is evil only, "a triumph of hell, the inauguration of the reign of the Devil in Italy." They call for intervention from without, and to secure intervention is the burden of their prayers and the great object of their exertions in connection with the Catholics of other countries. To counteract this influence so far as possible is the evident duty as it must be the pleasure of all Protestants who have any respect for human rights, or any desire to promote human liberty. Let them once be assured that there is danger of intervention, there will doubtless be measures taken in all Protestant countries to enter a loud stern protest against it. Such measures have been already taken in parts of Great Britain. It is a significant fact that with a meeting called in New York a few days ago for the same purpose, the active politicians unanimously refused to have anything to do. They were afraid of injuring their political prospects by offending the members of the Catholic church, the established church of that State. The politicians of other States still independent of the church, may be expected to prove less timorous when the time for protest shall have come.

CADET SMITH.

SMITH, the colored cadet at West Point, apparently has a hard time of it. As many of our readers know, he is again undergoing trial for "condnet unbecoming a gentleman and a cadet." To speak more specifically, he is charged with having shown a spirit of insubordination in setting at naught the commands of his superior officer, and still worse, with having told lies. Calling to mind the revelations published five or six months ago concerning the character and manners of some of the favored young men who are receiving a military education at the expense of the nation at our excellent school on the Hudson, it is not strange that many are inclined to take for granted a purpose on the part of certain students at West Point to get rid of SMITH on almost any terms. The revelations to which we refer left no room for doubt that not a few of those exquisitely bred and high born youth felt the presence of the African among them as a degradation to themselves and the institution, as a standing affront so gross and glaring as to warrant all extremes of resentment and resistance. In recollection of such facts uncharitable suspicions concerning charges made by fellow students are certainly natural. It must, however, be admitted that those public instructors go quite too far who, in the absence of direct evidence, assume that the officers and professors of West Point sympathize with a portion of the cadets in their antipathy to SMITH and secretly approve of the resolve to oust him whether by fair means or foul. The objectionable cadet is generally allowed to be very well gifted intellectually, and except color, is besides free from those physical peculiarities of appearance which mark the negro race and to which some Caucasians never become entirely reconciled. But assuming these disabilities to be present in SMITH, it is wholly incredible that educated gentlemen, qualified to hold positions in the great military school of the country, are so dominated by narrow-minded prejudices as to be open to the charge alleged. No evidence of its truth has yet been produced, and in the meantime its improbability must cause its rejection by all who have any regard for fairness. In the great schools of Paris, in the London University and at Oxford, it is notorious that the few negroes entered for education have been treated by the other students and by the instructors with especial kindness. A few years ago one of the most distinguished and honored members of the East India civil service, chief commissioner at Lucknow during the famous siege, was the descendant of an American slave, his pedigree manifest in his features. To suppose the West Point professors capable of the baseness charged is absurd. Doubtless they will do all in their power to secure justice for SMITH.

Some may need to be guarded against the *a priori* assurance that the colored cadet can have done no wrong, and is immaculately honorable in virtue of his African lineage. His conceded cleverness is naturally associated with a good deal of pride and sensitiveness, and those qualities may have been brought into unsymmetrical development by the difficulties of his position. It would not be surprising if his manners have been unfavorably affected by the evil communications of the Academy. In the recent troubles with which SMITH has been both directly and indirectly connected, several Caucasians of unmixed blood are reported to have been quite as conspicuous for ingenuity as for veracity. In fact, SMITH, as the first negro cadet at West Point, has from the beginning been on trial under difficult circumstances. However much to be regretted the difficulties growing out of the past relations of the races, they exist and must be taken into account in forming a judgment of the case. The cadet may have failed to sustain himself, too weak in character to bear the burden of his place. Fair dealing and justice, tempered only by the indulgence due to his position, are all that any one ought to require of the authorities at West Point. So much may be expected from them with considerable confidence, and so much will, no doubt, be exacted by the great multitude interested in the case.

LAND AND LABOR SOUTH.

One stubborn obstacle to the material development of the South is to be found in the very wide-spread concentration of agricultural property in the hands of a few owners. Anterior to the war, it was an absorbing passion with planters to extend the area of their landed possessions. A considerable portion of the surplus of annual income was regularly invested in this accumulation of real estate, by large numbers of persons. Some of the wealthier men held titles to an immense acreage. Farms of vast extent were so common as hardly to excite wonderment. In a general sense, this concentration of the soil in a few hands continues to this day. It is true that, in many cases, former owners have been so impoverished by the war as to be compelled to part with their property, but in a majority of these instances there has been nothing more than a transfer of title, rarely has there been a breaking up of the old division of agricultural estates, and their sale in parcels suitable for small farms, which a single family or a few individuals could cultivate. The disposition to continue large proprietary interests, and to carry on planting operations on a grand scale, has been very little broken down by the marvelous transformations in other directions which have taken place during the past ten years. As yet, a considerable portion of poor whites, and almost the entire body of the negroes, are merely agricultural day laborers, with little present prospect of securing a foothold of ownership in the soil which their necessities compel them to till as hirelings, or at best on shares. Many persons belonging to both these classes have the inclination to become land proprietors, and, by paine-taking, frugality and economy, might in a few years accumulate a sum sufficient to purchase a forty-acre farm; but in all the circumstances of their situation, and in all the view ahead, there is the smallest amount of encouragement to practice saving for such a purpose of investment.

From various data, it may be deduced as a reasonable approximation to the truth, that not far from two millions of heads of families and adult males who will soon enter the marriage relation, own not one square foot of agricultural ground in the late slave-holding States. This, too, is in a section of country where the price of farming lands have suffered a remarkable and almost universal depreciation, in many cases reaching more than fifty per cent. Much of this area could find speedy buyers, were it divided into parcels of convenient size, while the rapid improvement to which it would be subjected, by the enterprise and thrift of its new owners, would soon reflect upon the remainder part a worth and desirableness that would enhance it to the present marketable value of the whole. In this connection, we place no reliance in the common conviction throughout the South, that the negroes are naturally lazy, prodigal, shiftless and incapable, and that small farms in their hands would degenerate into weed-gardens, where only one small patch would be half-way cultivated for the corn, sweet potatoes and melons it would produce. We recollect that nearly all the views entertained of negro character by the late masters of the race have proved grossly erroneous. It was asserted that the slaves were happy and contented as chattels, and did not wish for freedom; that they would starve if left to their own resources and individual exertions; that cowardice and the sentiment of submission were so inseparably ingrafted upon their natures that they could never become efficient soldiers; that they were so ignorant, imbruted and revengeful, no justice could be had where they were admitted to the witness stand or the jury-box, that they had no skills of their own, and would become the prey of designing demagogues if armed with the ballot; and that when office was opened to their ambition, they would seek it with indecent haste, to the detriment of the best and most sacred interests of society. All these predictions and opinions have utterly failed to be realized. They shook off the chains of slavery with devout and humble exultation; they went forth from their masters' roofs in abject destitution, and resolutely began the work of realizing independence; they asserted their soldierly qualities on many a hard-fought field; they comported themselves as witnesses and jurors in such a manner as to disarm prejudice, quell clamor and refute opposition; they could be neither cajoled nor bribed as voters, but consistently chose their political affiliations and voted their convictions; and generally they have abstained from seeking the open door to office with most praiseworthy unselfishness. The sneer at their capacity to become industrious and prosperous small farmers has no better groundwork than all the rest. The South could do few things more calculated to promote her welfare, and lay deep and broad the foundations of her material development, than to cut up her immense plantations into convenient parcels, and sell them to the colored people and poor whites. Were the opportunity generously offered for such investments, the great proprietors would be amazed to see how saving many of these despised classes had been amid all their degradation, and how quickly they would present themselves as purchasers either wholly or partly for cash. A commencement thus made, others would be stimulated to economical habits, until the general mass of the population would grow into possessors of well-tilled, thrifty, tidy homesteads.

The Southern planter complains bitterly that the negroes will not work. That he works more faithfully as a free laborer than as a slave, is shown by that fact that the yield of cotton per acre is greater, in the average, than it was before the war. With the women and children withdrawn, for the most part, from the assistance they formerly rendered in plowing, hoeing, planting and picking the crop, it has this year reached, according to official estimate by the Agricultural Bureau, to within about one million bales of the largest crop ever grown in the United States. That it would have been much larger than it is, had the laborers generally owned the land they cultivated, we have not the smallest doubt. If the South wants to see how the negro can work, let her make him a land proprietor. The secret for developing the faculties of men is to give them much to do, and much inducement to do it. If, as the Southern employers claim, the negroes are usually improvident; if they spend carelessly to the full extent of their means, and let the future shift for itself; if they are faithless and lazy, then the best and quickest way to get rid of these vices is to apply the remedy which has transformed the population of various European countries into self-dependent, industrious, economical, thrifty, progressive laborers for themselves.

On the continent of Europe, it has passed into a maxim that the surest path to peasant proprietors is far the best for the toiling masses. The peasant cultivation of Flanders and Italy is affirmed to produce heavier crops, in equal circumstances of soil, than the best cultivated districts of Scotland and England. In Switzerland, where there is great subdivision of land, owned by those who occupy it, the small farmers labor with unwearied assiduity, giving to the work of tillage hours early and late, which no employer could reasonably require. In the Rhine provinces, which abound with small properties, there is an exhibition of indefatigable industry and healthful development. It is a notorious fact in many parts of the German States that since the laboring people have become proprietors of the soil, there has been a rapid and continual improvement in the condition of the houses, in the manner of living in the dress of the peasants, and particularly in the culture of the land. Indeed, wherever the test of ownership has been applied, it has been sufficient to prove that property in land is, of all others, the most active instigator to severe and incessant labor, changing improvidence into frugality, and recklessness into forecast. Since like causes produce like effects, we can perceive no just reason why the wide-spread opening of agricultural property in the South to purchase by the laboring population should not be followed by the most beneficial results. This much is certain, that the general exclusion of a whole race, for a whole generation, from a desired and desirable participation in the ownership of the soil, in any country, abounds with baneful contingencies, and is beset by serious complications. Southern planters may yet bitterly repent the prejudice which resents, and the narrow spirit which refuses, sale of any part of their patrimonial estates to their former slaves. Nothing can keep the negros from being a force in the Southern community, and that community will find its account in conserving every influence that operates in favor of their physical, mental and moral elevation.

BOILER explosions are attributed to many causes. First, defective plates; second, punching instead of drilling the rivet holes; third, imperfect riveting, and hammering unevenly; fourth, burning the bottoms in firing; fifth, formation of "sand-bars," or crusts, within the boiler; sixth, generation, in some way, of electricity; seventh, overheating of the iron plates by an overheated boiler; eighth, careening of boats; incompetent firemen, engineers, or masters; carelessness or neglect; the water taking the "spheroidal form" from over-heating, and then passing into steam instantaneously and violently; low water frequently, water getting too low in boiler; and so on *ad infinitum*. Few appear to have thought of the fact that, in a considerable number of the cases reported, the explosion was caused by the water that was too high in the engineer. It is the testimony of the Baltimore *American* that not an explosion has taken place in or about that city within its the *American's* memory unless it could be said of the engineer: "He is an habitual drinker."

IT would seem rather ominous for Napoleon III. to purchase (as is reported) the islet of Lacroma, in the Adriatic Sea, since, there, once lived the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, the ill-fated husband, Maximilian. This island is within a short distance of Ragusa, and belongs to Austria. If the ex-Emperor does purchase it, Austria can claim three monarchial refugees, dethroned by Prussia; the others being the King of Hanover and the Duke of Hesse. Besides these are already on her soil the King of Naples, the Prince Wasa and the Count Chambord. The Pope talks of going to Innspruck, and Queen Isabella will join her exile in some proximity, so that the whole Austria will have her share of disappointed ambition. By the way this same island of Lacroma, or La Chroma, was the landing place of Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way from the Holy Land.

ANOTHER effect of the occupation of Rome—an effect which will be felt more over by archæquarians—is the exhuming of the remains of the ancient imperial palace, and the preservation of the Colosseum. Half the Palatine Hill has been excavated by religious institutions and they would allow no excavations. Now, however, the work is being vigorously prosecuted. It is hoped that the connection of the Palace with the Forum will soon be established. The latter classic spot is in the hands of private excavators, who have begun to work their way from the column of Phocas toward the temple of Antonius and Faustina, and when the remaining area between the arch of Titus, the temple of Venus and Rome is restored to its old level, we shall have solved the *vexata quæstio* of the ancient limits of the forum and the direction of the Via Sacra.

IT HAS been the policy of some European countries to prohibit the emigration of their skilled labor; they did not wish their methods of manufacture to get abroad. The time when they can exercise such prohibition is past. Our country has ever needed the immigrant, and will need them more and more rapidly enough, because the demand was still too great on the other side. Our time has come. Thousands of skilled laborers in Germany and France will be out of employment—many are so now. Thousands of refugees are in Belgium and England. The cost of living in those lands has been enhanced. Those people wish to come over. Would it not be well for our manufacturers to examine into the matter, and, if found best, import some of these skilled workmen?

WHEN you are passing over a railroad next time, just think that you are a unit of a connecting network the sum total of whose meshes is 50,000 miles, that the total cost of this net-work distributed to our whole people would give $50 to every man woman and child in the land. The addition of these item meshes annually would allow each person $11, counting our population forty millions; that they carry 125,000,000 tons of freight; that the value of this whole tonnage equals $12,500,000,000—remember five of all wheat and whisky; that is the magnitude of our railroad system. Remember too, that every mile of road adds five times its own cost to the aggregrate wealth of the country.

GOVERNOR CLAYTON'S recommendation to the Arkansas Legislature that disfranchisement shall cease, was greeted with applause on the reading of the message. But it is not a violent measure. Any such an amendment, in order to its adoption, must secure a majority of the members elect of both Houses of two successive Legislatures, and finally be submitted to the vote of the people, and if rejected not after a Presidential election by a majority of 72 unfavorably. It will be hard to see what objection there can be to the measure under such circumstances.

CONCERNING the contest for Illinois Senator, the Chicago *Journal* of Saturday says: "The contest for United States Senator, at Springfield, presents no new aspect. The friends of both Governor Oglesby and General Logan still claim the election of their man. The caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives, to decide upon their choice, will probably be held the latter part of next week. The election will take place a week from next Tuesday."

IN 1864 the city of Bangor, Maine, issued a number of bonds in aid of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, made payable in twenty years, with semi-annual coupons payable in the months of April and October. The city refused to pay its interest in gold, but the Superior Court followed the United States Supreme Court, and decided that gold alone will do. How many more times will this decision have to be made?

Triumphs of Surgery.

When one is having a leg taken off it is not probable that he will think much of surgery, its history, or sculpture except the smarting knife and grating saw; yet there are facts therewith connected which are filled with the greatest interest. Like everything else ancient, the art is said to have sprung from the gods, Apollo having been its reputed inventor and practicer, as well as god of the Lyre. He, however, tired of part of his profession, and bequeathed medicine and surgery to his son, Æsculapius. The two sons of the latter, Machaon and Podalirius, were very successful in arrow and spear extractions at the siege of Troy. Old Nestor, also, did something at the business, but it is presumed he had neither diploma nor license as the term then was. If he had not, Hippocrates, who was born B. C. 460, had, for he was a direct descendant of Æsculapius. Nevertheless all their experiences and writings were lost in the dim of oblivion, and we never shall know them. Anatomical dissections had taken place in Egypt at least three hundred years B. C., but owing to Greece and Rome having forbidden, instruction from that source became extinct; nor was it revived until the beginning of the sixteenth century. Vesalius, a native of Brussels, at that time began teaching anatomy from dissections in Padua. Previous to this same time the blood vessels, in cases of amputation, were cauterized with red-hot irons or by dipping the stump in molton lead, but Ambrose Pare, one of the barber-surgeons, introduced the ligature by which the vessels could be taken up, and the flow of blood effectually stopped. From Pare's time to this, various improvements have been made in the instrument, and its applications extended, but it is the same old thing in principle.

DUDON, around which the Germans and French are now marching and countermarching, and about which our telegraphs are clicking daily, is a very ancient town of some 30,000 inhabitants, located near the foot of the mountains, on the Paris and Lyons Railroad, about three hundred and fifty miles southeast of the former city. The country round about is most beautiful, and as one walks upon the fine promenades which the ramparts and ancient fortifications have been converted into, by sloping hills and quiet vales with winding streams, and to the east by summit-be-clouded mountains, while round about him and farther in town are long narrow streets flanked by towering, high-gabled residences of ancient, or broad thoroughfares with massive edifices of modern times. He will see the massive Gothic pile of the Cistercian abbey of St. Benigne, and ascertain that it was founded in 525, rebuilt in 1271, and consecrated the tombs of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. If he go to the Library and search through its 40,000 volumes, he will find that the city dates its origin prior to the Roman domination, that it was battered by the Saracens in the eighth, and sacked by the Normans in the ninth century; that it was once besieged by the Swiss, and was saved only by a humiliating treaty; that it was the prison place of the great Mirabeau; that it was the birth-place of Bossuet and many other men of the most eminent men; that here Napoleon concentrated in all secrecy, that army which, plunging over the Alps, burst down upon Italy in a perfect storm, to revive the hard-pressed Italian communications, and then, turning, sweep around the head of the Adriatic to humble Austria near the gates of Vienna. He might have learned this, but now the library is removed to a safe place, in order to keep it from the fate of that of Strasburg, so he might not be able now to find it.

WHERE now are the good old bottons of the last generation?—the great gold-burnished miniature saucers with their dowery figures all wrapped in tissue paper when not on duty?—the fine steel ones engraved with fantastic shapes and figures to please the eye of a beau and seize the heart of a belle? All gone to the shades of extinct fashion, and carrying with them a craft which gave employment to many hundreds of workmen. But those latter, having been engaged in the manufacture of articles in the hooking-up *natier*, naturally turned their attention to making fish-hooks. Nor is the production of such buttons the only one of the modern lost arts. What wig maker can now produce one of those wondrous perruque of the age of *Louis Quatorze*; or what tailor, those inimitable head-rests, called coat collars, which supported the cerebellums of our grandfathers; or those chin-supporters, called stocks, which apparently were to counteract the pressure of the collar. Nor is this all. How many workers can now make a gun-flint of shape to suit the practiced eye of Louis Whetsel or Daniel Boone? More in the talk of the lost arts of antiquity, but they need not go back so far.

"THE BOOK," as Sir Walter Scott called it on his death bed, is to be vindicated in Philadelphia by a series of lectures in Concert Hall, at two dollars for the course. The first of these addresses on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity" will be by Rev. Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College, this evening, with "Renan's Life of Jesus" as the subject. He will be followed in a few evenings by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Gillett, all of New York, and closing on the 31st inst., by the Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, President of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., upon "Soul—A Positive Entity." Such lectures would be not only interesting but very instructive to the people of other cities, but would it not be better to provide for popularizing them by decreasing or doing away with the admission fee?

COL. FORNEY'S changed position towards the President has already been referred to—and it is generally understood that Mr. Cameron sympathizes with the Colonel, though perhaps as yet in less open. In support of his late course, the Colonel has devoted the Philadelphia *Post* has the following: "It was a subject of general comment yesterday that the *Press*, although it had an editorial article of more than a column on the Administration, did not print a single word about his attack on the President in regard to the employment of United States troops at our October election. All the other points in the message were handled, and some of them elaborately, but this paragraph, by far the most remarkable in the document, was passed by in significant silence."

A circular has it that near Chicago is a bed of Niagara limestone which contains nearly half its weight of oil, four square miles of which contain more oil than Pennsylvania has produced in ten years. Not a drop of this oil is available, however, because the strata must be subjected to intense heat to distill the oil into crevices in the rocks. That objection will scarcely hold, for if there is any place likely to be subjected to "intense heat," it is Chicago.

JAMES HUGHES is the name of the man that the Count Joannes charges with the Nathan murder, and Howe, a planter in the Sandwich Islands, is the Count's witness. Hughes is in the Tombs on a charge of larceny, and a queer story is told of the way the Count tried to get him to confess his guilt, and thereby defend him for fifty dollars. There is little likelihood that he is the man.

THE young farmers of Illinois are invited to attend the third annual course of Agricultural lectures and practical instruction at the Illinois Industrial University, to continue for two weeks. The prominent members of the faculty are to conduct the course which cannot but benefit largely those for whom it is intended.

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS.

Every Saturday, an illustrated weekly journal," published by J. R. Osgood & Co., in Boston, has lately been so improved as to be a truly excellent paper—one of the best pictorial papers in the country. If another month's progress be made, the number for January 14, 1871, and examine it. All must, we think, admit that the illustrations have great merit and that the reading matter is good.

Another publication deserving notice is *Sunday School*, of which number 1., volume IX., is now on our table. It is admirably edited by the Rev. Alex. Clark, so well known in Pittsburg and vicinity, and is published in Springfield, Ohio. The editor has a lively appreciation of the sort of literature that pleases as well as instructs the young.

A PROTEST AGAINST SNAKES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As an inveterate hater of snakes and vermin of all kinds, and a reader of most of the newspapers in our city, permit me to say that I am disgusted, nay more, sick, reading the many "Snake Stories" published in that paper from time to time. Still has been to-day I noticed an article headed "More Serpent than Human; Wonderful Freak of Nature," copied from the Boston *Herald*. The article, although taken from a paper published at the "Hub," should never have appeared in a newspaper. The aim is to make a sensation by yielding the scissors in the office of the paper alluded to, should, I think, in order to please the general reader, run in a different channel. The public have had enough of snake stories. Let him, if he will, tell us about the trotting horse Surprise, who made a record of 2:25¼ last season, was first seen by him when only two days old, or J. H. Hatfield, Jr., attached to a milk wagon in the streets of Paterson, N. J. Seven hundred dollars was the price asked for him, which showed that the milkman had an inkling that he was good for something else than to carry milk, and after he trotted in 2:30¼. Dreadnaught was also used on a milk cart before it was known that he was a trotter.

Professor Tyndall in a Storm at Sea.

Professor Tyndall, while on his way to Cadiz to observe the solar eclipse, was caught in a tremendous storm at sea, which he describes in this graphic fashion:

The wind rose higher—first half a gale, then a gale, then a strong gale. Some mariners on board would call part of the gale a hurricane. Terrible crash of furniture and glass. The tiller ropes became loose. Hard work for the sailors to lighten them. Meaning the ship was practically rudderless. She heeded round, lay in the trough of the sea, and lurched awfully. One sea mate the starboard bulwarks would give way. A greenhorn, and did not know the scientific use of the magnificent bay. I dressed with difficulty, and went on deck. It was indescribably grand, but very terrible. It was a grand time to meditate on the laws of public opinion. Notwithstanding these changes, it would appear that the sentiment of the State was overwhelmingly in favor of the principle of the law, for its enforcement to-day is quite as general as at any former period, and at the present time there is little opposition expressed, except by those who are amenable to the law. In no other way can a restriction on the sale of intoxicating drinks be enforced in any land—at least, no other way has yet been discovered. Prior, many, relying too much on the power of the law to stem the tide of intemperance have become discouraged because not the desired results have been obtained. They have censured the authorities for supposed unfaithfulness, but have not acquainted themselves with the practical obstacles to a rigid enforcement of the law. Those engaged in the traffic have not been idle, but have brought every possible influence to bear upon the public, in the hope of creating an impression that no law could be enforced. With all these embarrassments, there is no doubt that the law is more effective and better observed in this State than in the previous year the direct exportation from New Orleans being still delayed by high and uncertain freight rates from and lack of suitable tonnage at that city. The *Republican* hopes for an increase in the river trade when lines of steamers are established. A change in the general course of trade is noticed, however, in the building new distributing points. New England goes directly to the West for grain. The planter of the Southwest, instead of going to New Orleans, Savannah, or Charleston, goes to Chicago or St. Louis, and ships grain direct to his plantation. The *Republican* says: "If we have lost anything in the trade of New Orleans, we have shipped vastly more to the interior than if we had shipped less corn to New Orleans, for we have shipped vastly more to the Interior South." So the loss of direct trade with Europe is compensated for, and a natural and growing business takes the place of a forced traffic, much to the advantage of the dwellers on the Mississippi, who will be saved a world of discontent.

"SAN DOMINGO" was one of the causes of the defeat of Senator Howard, of Michigan, in the Republican Legislative caucus. We understand that it is in the manner bothering the adherents of Senator Thayer, of Nebraska.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Peter Arp, a German, living near Davenport, took home a can of "Danforth burning fluid," a new kind of "non-explosive" oil, and took the work from the spout, when the fumes leaped three feet to a candle on the table, causing an explosion. He was so badly burned, that neighbors hearing his shrieks hastened to his assistance.

The Maryland State government cost $3,473,069 17 last year. The funded debt is $13,317,475 77, of which $6,000,055 74 is not provided for, and must be met by taxation until the stocks owned by the State and now styled unproductive shall become remunerative. These stocks, in private companies, amount to $8,321,276 08, of which $7,000,000 is stock and bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that also owes $11,928,912 61 in interest, and is only now beginning to be productive. The State also owns $3,106,568 40 of productive stocks.

Now all the girls need'nt go to San Francisco for a street car ride, because the gallant conductors not only lift the ladies off their cars, but also take straw out of the car and lay it in the street, so that the girls can get in the car without getting their boots muddy.

"Man milliners" have reached California. There are three shops in San Francisco where the work of about fifty women in all its branches is carried on solely by male "artists." Not only all the dresses cut, filled, and made up by men, but the measuring is also done by them. The proprietors and employes are all Germans and Frenchmen, but I am sorry to say that most of the best customers are American ladies from "the highest circles of society." These shops have the preference with the fair sex, and are the most aristocratic in the city. The proprietors will not touch a piece of cheap material, or one in the making-up of which which will cost less than $5.

Some time ago Yankton saw all the members of the Dakota Legislature wearing ancient white plug hats. It seems that a village storekeeper got an invoice of the article and sent a sample hat to each member. After a few days' reflection, and consultation with their constituents, the Solons, whose example the others followed to his profit, thinking they had the newest style.

The sixty minutes between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 31st inst., were memorable as the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last decade ending with 1870. Such a coincidence will not occur again in over eighty years.—*Exchange.*

As dates go, we should think it would never occur again.

England did not order sixty batteries of Gatling guns, but only twelve guns; they are not to be made in the United States, but in England.

We now hear officially otherwise that they are to "go up" on the 11th of February.

While gold is worth $17 per ounce, fine blonde hair is worth $35, and it is suggested that a ship-load of Danes would be enough to start a promising colony, say in Colorado, which possesses all the advantages of climate, &c., for the cultivation of hair. The first crop would more than pay expenses, and besides the country would be benefitted by the enterprise.

A correspondent of *Zion's Advocate* expresses the opinion that the innumerable water courses and lakes of Maine indicate that God designed that State for the Baptists!

A Professor Joy says the Bible means "carbonate of soda" when it alludes to nitre.

The Springfield, Mass., Free Conference thinks it strange that a man so learned as Blackwell can see anything in the Bible or anywhere else but in the Gospel is a cumulative aggregation of antecedent hyper-religiosities."

A Fort Wayne boot black, 16 years of age, has crossed the continent, visited China, Japan, Australia, and every point of interest in South and Central America.

A stock company will re-build of native granite, the Spotswood Hotel, nearly double its former size, and four stories high. Near it the Masons will build a Temple.

Very few think what it costs a railroad to exchange courtesies with other companies. Thus, the Milwaukee and St. Paul exchanges cards with three hundred and fifty railroads. The President of one of these companies would naturally require a small trunk to carry his pasteboard in.

In a certain Wisconsin village there is neither a church nor school edifice, and in lieu of any other place to hold forth, the itinerant Methodist preacher, who visits the place semi-monthly, preaches in a saloon. The bar-keeper officiating as a reporter stands treat all round at the close, and the congregation disperse highly satisfied.

Reconstruction of the South is to be completed by reconstructing the Southern Hotel of New York, where the Southern vindicators do congregate. Hiram Cranston is to run it again.

Central Park, New York city, had 8,421,427 visitors in 1870, an increase of 1,070,479 over 1869. On Christmas day 53,989 visited the park, and on New Year's day 66,396. Fourth of July the number of visitors was 65,726.

On the top of a large granite boulder lying apparently on the surface of the ground in Sheffield, Connecticut, is a spherical excavation constantly filled with water, rain or dew, yet with no drop of the visible inlet. What makes it the more curious is the fact that it never was known to run over, but is always full. If the water is dipped out, it immediately regains its usual fullness.

At the close of "Ladies' day" in New York, many of the visiting females were seen "glorious" on the streets. They were not, of course, ladies in the best sense of the word, but they were women, and the spectacle was therefore painful and disgraceful.

Harper's Bazar will be more careful hereafter than in past years, and give the second, instead of the New Year's reception at the White House, as it has done this year when there was no reception. A similar blunder has been made by the Washington papers, which in each instance has been set right by Secretary McCulloch as receiving here on New Year's day. Mrs. McCulloch sailed with her husband and family for Europe two months ago, and has written to her friends here of being pleasantly settled in the house of a British M. P. in a fashionable part of London, and of being much pleased with her residence and the circle of acquaintance she has already formed.

It was a bright sunshiny day, some three months ago, when a prisoner, a stout, dark-haired man was taken into the court house at Racine, Wisconsin, to be arraigned before the Judge. His accusers, Yorkers. All spectators were cleared out, every avenue whence a whisper might come to the public ear was closed, and the stranger was hurried off to a deep and gloomy cell. "Now, sir," earnest, I thought, as far as I was concerned, that a worse end might befall me than going down to the bottom of a dark cell, and clung for a time to fixed objects on deck, and watched the waves, and saw the storm take them by the top and carry them away in flakes. At length the helm was righted, and the ship, answering to it, was brought round to face the waves. Our speed was from ten to two knots, and for three days we had a head wind dead against us.

Mississippi River Trade.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in its annual review of the trade of that city, shows that the receipts of grain there were 23,908,910 bushels in 1870 against 19,204,635 in 1869. It remarks, however, that the shipments of wheat from the Upper Mississippi river were less than in the previous year the direct exportation from New Orleans being still delayed by high and uncertain freight rates from and lack of suitable tonnage at that city. The *Republican* hopes for an increase in the river trade when lines of steamers are established. A change in the general course of trade is noticed, however, in the building new distributing points. New England goes directly to the West for grain. The planter of the Southwest, instead of going to New Orleans, Savannah, or Charleston, goes to Chicago or St. Louis, and ships grain direct to his plantation. The *Republican* says: "If we have lost anything in the trade of New Orleans, we have shipped vastly more to the interior than if we had shipped less corn to New Orleans, for we have shipped vastly more to the Interior South." So the loss of direct trade with Europe is compensated for, and a natural and growing business takes the place of a forced traffic, much to the advantage of the dwellers on the Mississippi, who will be saved a world of discontent.

PERSONAL.

With E. P. Whipple's new book, "Success and Its Conditions," his works will be issued in a new and rearranged edition. His biography of Gov. Andrew, which ought from the subject and his own favorable opportunities to be the great work of his life, is wending and wearying forward to completion, and publication this year may be confidently looked for.

The March Atlantic will have the first of a series of papers by Clarence King, an army officer who has been exploring in the service of the Government, the higher mountains of California. Students and theorizers in geology will be interested to learn that he has discovered there a real living, roaring glacier—a fact of no little importance to science.

It is quite the thing nowadays for poets and philosophers to turn editors, and Mr. Whittier is selecting and arranging a volume of poetry for children, and Mr. Emerson has edited a volume of English poetry—his own favorite pieces in our literature, which he has been gathering during his whole lifetime.

The last guess is that when Colfax is no longer Vice President, he will become President of one of the great Western railroads.

A catalog

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FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, January 9, 1871.

The improved feeling in the local loan market is becoming daily more evident. Discount houses, as well as the banks, are returning to an easy condition, and soon the scarcity of money so long felt will give place to a more plentiful supply.

—In New York the money market has returned to a condition of ease, and the rates on call loans were six and seven per cent. with the supply ample. The last bank statement was extremely favorable, and as is it so based on rising averages, it is likely the banks are stronger even than they appear by the statement. The total reserve has increased $9,315,397, against an increase in the total liabilities (deposits and circulation) of $13,776,054. The banks now hold $16,851,216 in lawful money, above the legal requirement, which is a gain of $8,871,289 over last week. The statement reflects the dividend disbursements, and also shows the money taken out of the market in January by the speculators has been returned to the regular channels.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107½	107½	107½
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	110½	110½	110½

—The feeling at the New York Stock Exchange was strongly bullish, and now that it is reasonably certain the natural situation of the money market will place it beyond the reach of artificial manipulation the speculation for higher prices is greatly encouraged. The recent "break" in St. Paul is explained. It seems that the directors intend issuing 4,000 shares of common stock and 4,000 of preferred as an equivalent for the construction of twenty-seven miles of new road. Hence the pressure to sell on the part of individuals who obtained timely knowledge of the directors' intentions. In the rally to-day St. Paul was the most conspicuous feature. The market was active and buoyant. After mid-day there was some disposition to realize and take profits, which also checked the advance and caused a slight reaction.

—The Financial Bulletin says: "The Lake Shore Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., for which the transfer books close on the 14th instant. We are semi-officially informed that the receipts of this Company for the month of December last are about $200,000 in excess of the corresponding month of 1869.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 9, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & R.	91	91½	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾
Del. Scrip	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88
Erie	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	99	99	99	99	99	99
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131	131
Mich. Cent.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Lake Shore	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Illinois Cent.	138	138	138			
Ohio & Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
C. & N. W.	70	71	71	71½	71½	71½
Pac. prof.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	72¾	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
St. Paul pref.	78	78	78	78	78	78
Ft. Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.	29½	29½	29½	29½		
Chic. & Alton	111	111	111	111		
Chic. & Alton pref.						
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic.	114	114	114	114		
N. J. Central	101½	101½		101½		
Cleveland & Pitts.	90	90		90		
W. U. Tel.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Quicksilver	40½	40½	40½	40½		
Pacific Mail		40½	40½	40½		
Adams Ex.		70	70	70		
American Ex.		34	34	34		
Gold	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91¾	¼	
Del. Scrip	87½	88	½	
Erie	26¾	26¾		
Reading	99	99		
Harlem	131	131		
Illinois Central	138½	138		½
Lake Shore	92¾	92½		¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104½	105½	1	
Chicago & Northwestern	71¾	71		¾
Do. preferred	93½	93½		
Rock Island	105¼	103½		1¾
St. Paul	73¼	73¼		
Do. preferred	78¼	78		¼
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	49½	¾	
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	93¾	93½		¼
Ohio & Mississippi	29	29½	½	
Pacific Mail	40¾	41	¼	
Adams Express	64½	64½		
Gold	110¾	110½		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26½
Lehigh Navigation	56¾
Catawissa preferred	30½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	49¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as other brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed notes, payable on demand, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demand. Although we have no large sales to note, we can report a fair inquiry for most descriptions. The weather has been changeable; we have several inches of snow, and from present appearances it is going to remain for some days. As a natural consequence, we are in the midst of fine sleighing, the first of the year and season. Produce—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices for some days have been more firm. Flour—The firmness we have previously noted has been maintained. The falling off of the receipts have strengthened the confidence of holders, and if it was not for the strong competition between the mills and the leading operators, an advance would soon be established. Just now there is a good demand for standard brands, whilst dealers appear pretty well satisfied with the condition of the market. Bacon and Provisions—We have no alteration to note in prices. The supply on the market is not large; still there is no scarcity. The stock in smokehouse is large, and will be taken out as fast as needed. The only sales so far was for small lots to meet the current wants of the home market. Groceries—We can report a fair trade demand for this article. The leading houses are doing a good business, and seem well satisfied with the working of the new tariff. Prices have undergone no quotable change.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The firmness we have previously noted continues. The receipts were 189 bbls. The stock to operate with being light, we are noticing a fair demand at $6 50 to 8 50 ₩ 100 lbs, with an upward tendency.

BEANS—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We have reported sales of 50 bushels at $2 30@2 35; common 40 ₩ cent. 2¼@2 ; potash 70@75c.; pearls 80@85c.

BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 70c ₩ pound.

BUTTER.—The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent at the following: choice 30@32c; fair to medium 26@28c. Common is dull and hard to find purchasers for. Receipts 283 packages.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10½c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6½c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Small navy $2 50 ₩ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRIDEWAX—Market firm; sales at 36@38c ₩ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market firm; we report small sales at $3 25@3 50 ₩ cwt.

BARREL STOCKS—Bundle oil casks, $1 25 per doz.; ½-B casks, $1 30; 1-B casks, $2 ₩ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have previously quoted has been maintained. The sales were confined to lots to supply the immediate wants of the local trade at the following: Shoulders, plain, 11½c; sugar cured do 12½c; sides, ribbed, 13¾c; plain, 13½c; sugar cured, 14½c; hams, 15@17c; breakfast bacon 16@16½c; plain hams 17c; sugar cured do. Dried beef, N. C., 20c. Lard—Sales of prime kettle rendered 12c in tierce; 13c in packages.

CRANBERRIES.—We note sales of Sacketts' Belle berries at $12 50; other descriptions sold at $10 and $14 per bushel.

CHEESE.—The market was less active, the tendency being downward. Although no action has taken place as yet. The receipts were 136 boxes; sales of 100 boxes at the following: New York Goshen 16c@16½c; Ohio 16c; Factory 15c@15½c; Western Reserve 16c@16½c; Northern 16½c@17c. Cheese—Sales of anthracit at 9½@9 50 ₩ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; model 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; sperm 34c@35c ₩ lb.

SPICES—Prices are steady; Rangoon, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; cinnamon, 40c; cassia, No. 1, 20c.

HONEY—Market well supplied; we can report regular sales at 35@36c ₩ lb.

HOPS—New crop bring 35@36c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $1 25, and Eastern at $1 ₩ bbl.

RICE—Sales of choice Carolina, 8½c; prime, 8c.; good, 7½c, per lb.

SEEDS—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₩ bbl. Small advance for store rates.

STARCH—The demand for small lots of cloverseed has improved; we can report sales at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed is held at $3 50@3 60 ₩ bushel. Flaxseed $2 15@2 25 ₩ bushel.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $16 50 ₩ half gross.

TURNIPS—Regular sales at 40@50c ₩ bushel.

GRAIN—The firmness we have previously noted in the market continues. All good parcels offered find ready purchasers at current prices. The following receipts: Oats, 1,000 sacks; rye, 138 sacks; barley, 2,000 sacks; wheat, 513 sacks; corn, 1,262 sacks; Sales were reported as the following: Wheat, red winter, 1 car, 1 car $1 25; white, 1 car, 1 car $1 40 per bushel; oats, Oats, the demand keeps pace with the supply. Prices prices were steadily maintained; sale reported. For car load lots, 40@50c. from store. Bar corn is scarce and wanted, with an upward tendency, with sales at 65@66c for mixed to prime yellow; store rates 70c; shelled dull but unchanged. Rye without animation; the extreme rates were 80@85c. first hands and store. Barley—nothing doing of consequence; we continue to quote spring 80@85c; fall 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—The firmness we have previously noted continues; holders evidently having the advantage. The market rather dull for barrels. The current rates were as follows: White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; odd Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 30; Pan Handle, (white wheat) amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 65; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 50, in sacks $6 35.

RAGS—The market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

HUMES—Sales made in a regular way at 5@5½c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—The market contains a good supply. We are noted sales of part at $6 25; common $5 25@5 50 ₩ bbl.

GROCERIES—The demand for groceries continues active. The leading houses report a good business doing; the stock on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes; we quote as follows:

New Orleans Sugars—Fair to prime 11¼c; prime 11¾c; good to fair 10½c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10½c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12½c. Refined—Hands rise; A 14½c; standard A 14c; C 14c, and yellow C 13¾c.

Syrups—H and H sugar, white honey 75c; silver drips 65c; extra honey 70c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¾c; prime 18¾c; good 18@18½c; fair 18¼@18¾c; ordinary 17¾@18c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good $1 10; fair $1 00; lower grades down 75c. G. J. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 75c. Japan fancy $1 60; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

POTATOES—The market was active with a light supply on hand to operate with; we are reported sales of peachblows at $1 20@1 25 ₩ bush; "Jersey sweets" $4 50 ₩ bush.

MILL FEED—Dull with a large stock in the market. We are reported sales of middlings, in car load lots, at $1 00@1 05 ₩ cwt; a trifling advance over former rates.

LINSEED OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1, $1 12; No. 2 $0 98@1c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 13 ₩ gallon.

POULTRY—Market rather dull. We quote dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at retail 15@16c. Turkeys 15@17c.

CIDER—The market continues dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Prices are weak but no lower; sales range from 6@7c ₩ gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at 7½@7¾c ₩ box. Pitts. Dried beef, N. C., 20c. Lard—Sales of prime kettle rendered 12c in tierce; 13c in packages.

CRANBERRIES.—We note sales of Sacketts' Belle berries at $12 50; other descriptions sold at $10 and $14 per bushel.

CHEESE.—The market was less active, the tendency being downward. Although no action has taken place as yet. The receipts were 136 boxes; sales of 100 boxes at the following: New York Goshen 16c@16½c; Ohio 16c; Factory 15c@15½c; Western Reserve 16c@16½c; Northern 16½c@17c. Cheese—Sales of anthracit at 9½@9 50 ₩ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₩ bushel.

CANDLES—Supply fair; model at

Continued from First Page.

only partially presented to Lord Clarendon in the exceptional taken to his part in the interview of the 6th inst. It was thought best, however, to pass the matter over for reasons of the general nature which has been already indicated. He now treats this serious, I hope not intentional, departure from his instructions as a "diplomatic incident," and designates as an almost imperceptible variation on the verbal rendering of a single paragraph in a long dispatch, what had been in fact an entire misrepresentation of both the tone, temper, and object of his instructions, and an important doctrine of public law.

Mr. Motley seeks to justify his presentation in June as the views of the President of that which he was not then authorized to present, by reference to his subsequent instructions on the 29th of September. There are wide differences and broad distinctions between those instructions and Mr. Motley's paper of the 30th of June, although he states his inability to discover inconsistency. But even supposing them to be identical, the Minister is censurable who presumes to anticipate the authority of his government in the presentation of wishes or opinions.

It remains only to notice Mr. Motley's adoption of a rumor, which had its origin in this city in a source hitherto personally and violently hostile to the President. Mr. Motley says it has been rumored that he was removed from the post of Minister to England "on account of the opposition made by an eminent Senator who honors me (him) with his friendship, to the San Domingo treaty." Men are apt to attribute the causes of their own failures, their own misfortunes, to others than themselves, and claim association or seek partnership with real or imaginary greatness, with which to divide their sorrows and their mistakes. There can be no question as to the identity of the eminent Senator at whose door Mr. Motley is willing to suspend the cause of his removal. But he is entirely mistaken in seeking vicarious leave of his loss in confidence and favor, and is unworthy Mr. Motley's real merit and ability, and an injustice to the venerable Senator alluded to, for whose influence the venerable Senator alluded to, for whose influence and urgency he was originally selected for his nomination, to attribute to him any share in the cause of his removal.

In conclusion, Mr. Motley collates the dates of the rejection of the San Domingo treaty, the 30th of June, and that of my letter requesting his resignation, the 1st of July, which he places on record as a historical fact. To some minds *post prægnter hoc* is conclusive, cause and effect. There is a tradition in England, believed by many, that Goodwin sands owed their appearance to the fall of certain steeples in the preceding year. The coincidence which Mr. Motley clamps as a historical fact is not the most remarkable one which has been the subject of history. It finds its parallel in that recorded by another illustrious author, who tells us of two old women, who, tracing things back from effect to causes, naturally reverted to their distaffs and spindles, and discovered sundry circumstances that tallied with wonderful exactness, such as "Barba's father having been exactly four years and ten months under the Kit's father, and one of them having died on a Wednesday, and the other on a Thursday, and both of them having been of a very fine make, and remarkably good looking men," with other extraordinary coincidences. How Mr. Motley, who, in his paper on the end of his mission, defines having ever expressed any opinion on the subject of the San Domingo treaty, seeks to connect his recall with the subject contents, preposterous rejection of that treaty except by some process of reasoning similar to that which occupied the heads of the two worthy old women, or by placing himself under the sheltering wing of the eminent Senator referred to, is for those who see. It were useless to attempt to refute such logic, but Mr. Motley and the world know that the hostility and opposition of the Senator in question to the San Domingo treaty had accomplished all that they could towards the rejection of many months before he was invited to resign. The treaty was admitted to be practically dead, and it was only a formal action of the Senate.

The decease of the illustrious statesman of Great Britain, which took place on the 18th of June, determined the time for inviting Mr. Motley to make place for a successor, who might be entrusted with the negotiations, in case a disposition be shown on the part of the successor of Lord Clarendon, to enter into a discussion and adjustment of the Alabama claims.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH.

FROM PARIS.

Letter from Minister Washburne.

Condition of the Germans in Paris—Our Minister Taking Care of Them—The Additional Expense to Our Government Only $3,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1871.

Secretary Fish has sent the Committee on Appropriations a dispatch from Minister Washburne, dated November 18th, 1870, concerning additional expense to legation incurred in taking care of German refugees. Through Mr. Dawes the communication was read before the House and ordered to be printed. For the expenses of the business assumed by the American Minister, the Prussian Government sent Mr. Washburne fifty thousand thalers. Over thirty thousand cases of refugees were inquired into, and the whole force of the legation was employed at one time fourteen hours per day. On several occasions five hundred persons gathered in front of our Minister's office before seven in the morning, and often from 1,500 to 3,000 persons were in waiting. The official cards of Minister Washburne, which by agreement were accepted for railroad tickets, were issued to 9,222 persons. The legation had throughout the services of the Secretaries of the Saxon and Darmstadt legation, and the desk of the Prussian Consul General. All the extra expenses incurred by Mr. Washburne on account of this duty have been $3,000, and the whole will probably not exceed $1,500 to the end of the siege.

On account of the vast amount of labor performed by the attaches of the legation, Mr. Washburne asks that extra compensation be paid them, as follows: Mr. Fish, Secretary, $600; second Secretary, $500; messenger, $560; guard, $100. These amounts, together with the money actually expended, will only require an extra appropriation of $3,000. In regard to the present condition of the German population in Paris, Mr. Washburne writes as follows:

"Considering the large German population here prior to the breaking out of the war, it is not a matter of wonder that a good many were found here when communication was cut off. When it became evident that the city was to be besieged, I redoubled my exertions to get this unfortunate people away. Deprived of all work, their means of support exhausted, the intense hostility of the French people toward them, had as their condition was, it was to be infinitely worse in case of siege. Many were in prison for vagabondage, and many were detained charged with being spies, dangerous persons, &c. Upon my appeal to Mr. Gambetta, he arranged with the Prefect of Police for their release *en masse*, and for sending them, at the expense of the French Government, to the Belgian frontier, but quite a number yet remain. Many were too old and infirm to leave; some were sick, some were children left behind, who had been put out to service, but perhaps the larger number were female domestics, most of whom had been persuaded by their employers to remain under pledge of protection, but as the siege progressed and the price of living augmented, many of these persons, discharged by their employers or denounced to the authorities, were turned into the streets only to be arrested and imprisoned. In one of the prisons which I visited, some three or four weeks ago, I found seventy-four persons of this class. I arranged for the release of most of them, and have had them completely cared for, and have the promise of the French authorities that they shall be protected. There are others yet in prison, and I hope soon to complete an arrangement for the release of all who do not stand charged with some criminal offense. Not a day passes now that there is not some new application for assistance. I have now one hundred and fifty that I am providing for from the Prussian fund still remaining in my hands. I think I have sufficient to take care of them till the end of the siege."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Numerous memorials were presented from residents of the South for the restoration of their properties, and by Mr. CONKLING, from the New York Chamber of Commerce on the importance of laying a submarine cable from the United States coast of Asia and providing against monopoly in that regard.

A bill was introduced and referred by Mr. RAMSEY, appropriating $250,000 for the construction and completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.

The House bill appropriating $2,500 a year for an amanuensis for Minister Schenck was passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President in response to the senate resolution, transmitting the report of the Secretary of State, covering the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department; and, on motion of Mr. MORTON, it was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse the States for moneys advanced during the rebellion.

The Senate then took up, as business of the morning hour, Mr. Sherman's bill relating to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States. The bill makes for the mints of the United States a bureau in the Treasury, to be under the control of a Director, to be appointed for five years by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, on the subject, prescribes regulations for assaying and coinage, including the duty of assayers, melters, refiners and coiners, and the standards of gold, silver and copper coinage.

The amendment reported by the Finance Committee, continuing coinage charge on bullion, was debated on the propriety of its total abolition. A motion to that effect was made by Mr. COLE and opposed by Mr. SHERMAN.

After discussion Mr. COLE'S motion was withdrawn, when the Senate Committee amendment was adopted by 36 to 20. The effect of this is to continue coinage charge at the rate of 3-10th instead of one-half of one per cent., as heretofore.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate at four o'clock went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions and papers relating to the subject or any Committee of either House on the subject of Ocean Telegraph Cables to a joint Committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for persons and papers and report. Adopted.

Subsequently Mr. WOOD asked to have the resolutions read, remarking that they had not been understood.

The SPEAKER remarked that the resolutions had been read and acted on deliberately and could not be reconsidered.

(The remainder of the session was given to the consideration of the San Domingo resolutions. The rest of the proceedings being given in our special dispatches, we omit the details.—ED. COM.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1871

A QUEER DEFENSE SET UP.

Edward S. Stokes, Secretary of the Brooklyn Oil Refining Company, gave $2,500 bail this forenoon to appear for trial for the murder of Fisk. Stokes's counsel moved from the company. Stokes says embezzlement was to prevent the misappropriation of the company's funds by Byers, its Treasurer, and his friends. He claims that the prosecution is instigated by jealousy on the part of Mrs. Fisk, and that a woman is at the bottom of the affair.

ANOTHER EXILE LOCATED AT WILHELMSHOHE.

Letters lately received in this city state that the defaulting Collector, Joshua F. Bailey, has purchased a magnificent country seat near Wilhelmshohe, where he is living with his family.

FROM NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Burning of Dr. Simpson's House—Loss and Insurance.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, January 9, 1871.

Our quiet borough was startled this (Monday) morning at 8:30 o'clock, by the cry of fire, which was caused by the burning of the dwelling house of Dr. Theodore Simpson. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery. It started in the kitchen. The family were away, no one being at home but the help. There had been a fire in the kitchen stove for thirty-six hours. The Doctor, awakened by outsiders, found himself almost smothered with smoke. The house is a total loss, but a part of the furniture was saved. The loss is $5,000; insured in the Hanover, of New York, for $2,000. If it had not been for our good fire engine, much other property would have been learned. C.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TO BE AUDITED.

Woman's Rights Convention to be Held To-day—A Remarkable Instance of Hasty Legislation—Porter's Nomination Still Hanging Fire—Mr. Akerman Will Not Resign—List of Officers of the Steamer Saginaw—Senator Ross Refuses to Leave His Post to Secure a Re-election, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1871.

Alabama Claims to be Audited.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee this morning, besides the San Domingo business, considered the case of the individual claimants for damages on account of the Anglo-Rebel cruisers, and it was decided to report in favor of having the claims audited, but no action was taken on the question of ordering the payment of them.

Woman's Rights Convention.

The advocates of woman's rights are busy here the present session. To-morrow the National Convention will be held at Lincoln Hall, at which prominent advocates of the cause from all parts of the country will be present. The Committee of Congress have been flooded with petitions, arguments, appeals and documents of all kinds, bearing upon this subject, and to-morrow the Judiciary Committee will hear oral arguments from several women who have prepared elaborate speeches for the occasion. A woman's bureau is also about to be established in this city, for organized efforts to urge upon Congress the passage of the sixteenth amendment. Among those announced to be present to-morrow are Hooker, Harriet Davis, Blake, Rev. Brown, Rev. A. Hannaford, Stanton, S. B. Anthony, J. L. Griffing, K. Stanton.

Hasty Legislation.

An instance of business hastily transacted, about which nothing is known, occurred to-day. During the call for bills and resolutions to be passed by unanimous consent, Starkweather, of Connecticut, offered a resolution providing for a new joint Committee of the Senate and House on ocean cable telegraphs, to which should be referred all schemes of that sort now before other committees, with power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time. This, if consummated, would throw away all the work already done, and necessitating a new examination of the whole subject. The bill passed without objection, nobody interested or paying attention to what was going on, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table in the same way. It was subsequently ascertained that something important had been done, and questions as to its nature were put to the Speaker. He explained the matter, and said it was past remedy, excepting by suspending the rules and passing a rescinding resolution. A similar proposition was made in the Senate a few days ago, when a lively debate at once sprung up, and the opposition was so strong that it was withdrawn. The various ocean telegraph schemes are now distributed among three or four different committees. Late in the day Mr. Banks gave notice that he should move to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution of the House at the first opportunity.

Porter's Nomination.

The Senate went into executive session at an early hour, and the nomination of Porter was first on the calendar. A motion to adjourn was carried after a little preliminary business, the purpose of the move being to get Judge Porter's question into the contest over the matter is now reduced to securing delay in executive session till the House bill abolishing the rank of Admiral can be reached in open session.

Mr. Akerman Not to Resign.

The friends of the Attorney General assert that he has not at any time intended to resign, and that there has been no lack of cordiality between himself and the President.

Officers of the Saginaw.

On the first of July last, the officers of the United States steamer Saginaw, lost at Ocean Island, October 29, were: Montgomery Scyrd, Commander, New York; L. C. Logan, Master, Ohio; Adam Frank, Assistant Surgeon, Pennsylvania; H. Perkins, Master, New Hampshire; John H. Ryan, Second Assistant Engineer, Pennsylvania; W. J. Cowles, master, Connecticut; G. H. Robinson, mate, Maine; C. D. Ross, second assistant engineer, Massachusetts; George A. Read, paymaster, Pennsylvania; Hershel Main, second assistant engineer, District of Columbia; James Butterworth, first assistant engineer, Massachusetts; A. H. Parsons, engineer, Ohio; Godfrey Gaul, assistant engineer, Massachusetts; H. C. Bive, first assistant engineer, Pennsylvania. The crew consisted of fifty-seven men and ten marines. The Saginaw was a fourth rate paddle-wheel steamer, of 423 tons, old tonnage, and 1,000 tons new. It is probable that some of the above named officers were not on board at the time of the disaster, as orders to relieve Masters L. C. Logan, H. Perkins and W. S. Cowles were issued from the Navy Department some time since. Lieutenant Talbot, who was lost in the surf, was a new officer on the ship, and relieved one of those above named. A complete list of officers at the time of the loss is expected at the Department from Admiral Grimshaw.

Senator Ross

To-day received several dispatches from Topeka, urging him to come home at once, as it was of importance to him to be on the ground immediately. He replied that a number of bills of moment to the State were pending, and he could not leave till the character of the action to be taken upon them had been determined.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1871.

THE WRECK OF THE SAGINAW.

An official telegram announcing the wreck of the Saginaw has been received.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: J. R. Hardenburg, Surveyor-General of California; Stephen Coffin, to be Indian Agent at Warm Springs; Geo. B. Kelsey, Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wisconsin; J. H. Knight, Register at Bayfield, Wisconsin; Constantine Matthias F. Gordon, Coatsville, and Edward Hussey, Brazil, Indiana.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

General Abbott, Republican, North Carolina, states as grounds of his contest, that all votes for ex-Governor Vance having been cast for a person who was ineligible, Governor Worth, Wright, and consequently he (Abbott) received a majority of the loyal votes cast by the Legislature. This, he continues, is English as well as Constitutional.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed only one nomination, that of Joseph A. Wilkitts, to be Postmaster at Michigan City, Indiana.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning postponed further consideration of the McGarrahan claim until to-morrow, in consequence of delay in the receipt of certain records from the Department of the Interior.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered to-day by the Supreme Court: No. 34, Tappan *vs.* Beardsleys. This is a case brought by Beardsleys against Tappan, a mercantile agent in New York, for the publication of certain matters concerning their characters and credit. The publication was by communication to a firm in New York with the usual information asked for by such firms. The merchants concerning their customers out of the city. Among other things communicated by the Mercantile Agency was a statement that the wife of one of the Beardsleys was about to bring action for divorce, and he was in consequence under the ban of society and of his hands. On trial below, verdict for plaintiffs of $20,000. From this Court reverses judgment and orders a new trial.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Missouri—Inaugural Address of Governor Brown.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Both houses of the Legislature assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at seven this morning, to witness the counting of the vote for State officers, after which Governor Brown was introduced to the Speaker's chair by Gen. Blair, and read his inaugural message. Governor Brown opened his address by saying the time is ripe for a harvest of Government work, and expressed confidence that the people are to co-operate in useful public labors. Missouri reposes in a beautiful peace, and invites all her citizens to turn to the industrial avocations of ordinary life. The lingering animosities of civil war have been supplanted by an earnest desire to restore fraternal feeling. The very ideas upon which that strife was precipitated have substantially disappeared from the minds of many of our people. Their pronounced with an almost unanimous voice that this controversy is to be characterized by the essential elements of an equal freedom. They have declared that henceforth the residences of patriotism shall abound in the accomplishments, not merely in brave present work, not in a continued struggle for obsolete issues. He re-affirms in some length to the adoption at the late election of constitutional amendments, especially those relating all men before the law, and says it may be assumed with entire confidence that our admirable form of government, which, whilst reserving certain fundamental conditions to the national guardianship, reserves local matters to local control. The duties being concentrated in its coherence it will be greatly strengthened by having the full development of its powers maintained, and that there will be no attempt on the part of the central authority to impose its wish or will upon the subordinate parts in matters exclusively pertaining to their own proper choice. He then urges the passage of a general act of general amnesty, and submits the propriety of urging upon Congress a measure for the removal of the disabilities of the Legislature make it the duty of the Governor to call the Legislature together in extra session for that purpose, if it is thought one free of partisans and representing dispassionately the judgment and best interests of the whole community can be summoned. He urges immediate legislation for the Kansas City and Cherokee Railroad Company, recognizing the fact that this road would be an important feeder to their various lines centering in this city. Says the people of this State are able to afford the company depot room at this end of the line, and gives them the right to cross the Missouri river on their bridge on the most liberal terms.

He recommends that the Legislature of an Illinois, East Birmingham and Ormsby, has been revised by a skillful engineer, and some important changes made in the line, which will much further benefit the company.

Your Board is informed on excellent authority, that if Pennsylvania will build the road promptly to the State line, West Virginia and Virginia will raise the necessary funds to complete it. The policy of a connection with the great net work of Southern railroads in the State of Virginia, also that of a branch road leading into and down the Kanawha valley, and there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so, and their invaluable effects in securing the magnificent forests are already attracting capital.

The Board and other friends of the road have recently made a vigorous effort to obtain additional subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company with indifferent success. There has been added to the stock only about two hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding the fact that the present road is the first day of April next to grade and bridge the road to Monongahela City, and has been placed under the condition that enough be subscribed by the same time to grade and bridge the road to Brownsville. While your Board is greatly encouraged, it is not surprised at the apathy manifested by those so deeply interested in the completion of the road, and the coal south of the break being of much inferior quality to that on the north.

The people of Canonsburg are, of course, highly pleased with the change. New life has been infused into the people, and the business of the whole surrounding country now seeks an outlet there. It does certainly seem strange that the most natural place of learning, and perhaps may have its influence in bringing back to its wonted halls the old affection of its early days, that another institution should be established in Canonsburg, to the detriment of the Jefferson College, with its hundreds of students and its endowment fund and high renown.

But I must not fail to say that every preparation is being made at Canonsburg for the Alumni Convention to be held on the 18th inst., with a full attendance. The Railroad Company is expected to issue excursion tickets, good for three or four days, and this will be an inducement to many of the old graduates of Jefferson will not fail to avail themselves of. To all who may attend the spirit of the place is genial, and a word of welcome will meet them at every door.

And now, Mr. Editor, if you want "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," and to enjoy real hospitality, please jump aboard the train that leaves at three P. M., January 19, 1871, (leaving Allegheny at 2:30 P. M.), and go to Canonsburgh, and if you don't come back well-pleased, I'll never write another local for your paper.

EXCURSION.

THE LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held yesterday at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and an election held for Directors to serve the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. McCreery, G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas D. Messier and Wm. Harbaugh, of Pittsburgh; A. Kennedy Godfrey, of Allegheny, and John Larwill, of Wooster, Ohio.

The company is in a prosperous condition, and expects shortly to commence paying regular dividends. Its traffic, which consists mainly of the transportation of pig iron to this market, is rapidly increasing, and when other projected works are finished, bids fair to far exceed the most sanguine hopes of its projectors.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD—SECOND ANNUAL MEETING—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company held their second annual meeting, at the office of the company, M. & M. Bank building, Fourth avenue, yesterday, at two o'clock P. M.

B. F. Jones, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, submitted the following report:

Your Board of Directors have to report that the progress of construction during the year has been so encouraging as was reasonably hoped for.

In accordance with your suggestions at the last meeting, the Board procured legislative authority for the issuance of bonds before the law, and had the corporate name of the company changed.

An exceedingly liberal charter has been obtained from the Legislature of West Virginia, for the extension of your road across the Ohio river.

The Legislature of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, West Elizabeth, Monongahela City, California and Fallowfield Township have passed ordinances granting the right of way over their streets without charge, a free right of way has been procured from the owners of private property for more than half the way to Brownsville, and the committee on Rights of Way are hopeful of the speedy receipt of the prospect of securing the remaining portion.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the fact that this road would be an important feeder to their various lines centering in this city, have agreed to make all arrangements that will afford the company depot room at this end of the line, and give their right to cross the Monongahela river on their bridge on the most liberal terms.

The location of the line of road from Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby, has been revised by a skillful engineer, and some important changes made in the line, which will much further benefit the company.

Your Board is informed on excellent authority, that if Pennsylvania will build the road promptly to the State line, West Virginia and Virginia will raise the necessary funds to complete it. The policy of a connection with the great net work of Southern railroads in the State of Virginia, also that of a branch road leading into and down the Kanawha valley, and there is no reason to doubt their ability to do so, and their invaluable effects in securing the magnificent forests are already attracting capital.

The Board and other friends of the road have recently made a vigorous effort to obtain additional subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company with indifferent success. There has been added to the stock only about two hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding the fact that the present road is the first day of April next to grade and bridge the road to Monongahela City, and has been placed under the condition that enough be subscribed by the same time to grade and bridge the road to Brownsville. While your Board is greatly encouraged, it is not surprised at the apathy manifested by those so deeply interested in the completion of the road, and the coal south of the break being of much inferior quality to that on the north.

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EXCURSION.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Mackey Said to be Certain of the Caucus Nomination—Tightening in Party Lines.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 9, 1871.

Mackey will doubtless be elected State Treasurer Wednesday. It is very quiet, but the Mackeyites will be in large majority in the Republican caucus to-morrow night, and the feeling is to stick to the determination of the caucus. Party lines are being drawn closer in the direction of the political complexion of the Legislature.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Republican Insurrection in Spain.

LONDON, January 9.—Republican insurrection has broken out in Barnia, Granada, but the movement is considered unimportant.

Mr. Martins Election to Parliament.

DUBLIN, January 9.—The majority for Mr. Martin, elected to the House of Commons from Meth is 456, in response to a call made upon him by the inhabitants. However, Martin has expressed doubts as to whether he should attend the British Parliament.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN January 9.—Arrived, the City of Cork.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 9, 11:30 A. M.—Consols 92¾. Securities quiet; 5-20's 92¾@92¾; Erie 19¾; Illinois 88. Stocks quiet; Erie 19; Illinois 114; Great Western 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton steady; uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales 12,000 bales; Shipments from Bombay since last report 14,000 bales. Wheat 10s 8d.

LONDON, P. M.—Cotton loading at Mobile 7¾d for middling. Pork firmer at 92s 6d. Lard firmer at 57s.

LONDON, January 9, 1:30 P. M.—Tallow firmer at 45s 3d. Linseed oil firmer.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Report of the President—Election of Directors—Lease of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company Ratified—The Clarion Branch—Progress of the Connellsville Road—Opening of the Chartiers Railroad—Character of the Country Tributary to It—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company—Directors Elected—The Supreme Court Prohibits the Annulment of the Lease of the Bedford and Bridgeport Road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville—Miscellaneous Items.

LEASE OF THE MT. PLEASANT AND BROADFORD ROAD RATIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., January 9, 1871.

The stockholders of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company held their annual meeting to-day. Much interest was manifested, as it was known that the ratification or rejection of the action of the lease of the road and its franchise to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company would be decided. W. Oden Hughart, President of the latter corporation, was present at the meeting. On a vote being taken the lease was almost unanimously ratified, there being but forty-one votes against the proposition, in a total vote of 1,496. The road is now leased for ninety-nine years.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM CINCINNATI TO WASHINGTON.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The first through cars from this city to Washington over the Marietta, Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, left tonight. The bridge difficulty, admitting the passage of regular trains to-morrow.

CHARTIERS RAILROAD—ALUMNI CONVENTION.

The opening of the Chartiers Railroad to Canonsburg is an event of the last few weeks, and yet the road has been laid but a few months. Prior to the connection with Washington and the Hempfield Railroad has not yet been made, but the opening of this road to Canonsburg ought to receive more than a passing notice.

The valley of the Chartiers, through which it runs, is naturally very productive. Its broad acres of bottom lands never fail to yield bountiful crops of corn and vegetables, while in the hills that skirt the borders and running far back, are almost exhaustless stores of coal, limestone, &c.

Travel on the old stage line over the Washington Pike is "played out" to Canonsburg, and in its place twice a day the iron horse draws the cars from Mansfield to Canonsburg, bearing with it its loads of human freight. How glad the people are along the line of this road because of this improvement can better be inferred than accurately described. The country is very thickly settled all along the road, and the wonder is that this outlet had not sooner been made. Mansfield, the present terminus of the Pan Handle Railroad. For the present connection is made at Mansfield, but it is expected that in a little while the cars will run through to Canonsburgh, without the inconvenient changing at Mansfield.

Among the prosperous villages that are springing up along the line of Chartiers road none give promise of lively growth than Woodville and Bridgeville. Both are in the midst of inexhaustible coal and stone in almost exhaustless quantities, and at Bridgeville the coal interfaces the connection of a prosperous location, have placed switches there to accommodate the prospective trade in coal, etc. Here are the magnificent farms of Messrs. Walker, Walter Foster and others, all underlaid with the best coal. At the point specified, John Byers, a farmer, has not as yet again come to the surface till we reach Canonsburg. At the "break" in the coal at Bridgeville the difference in the level of the coal is 70 feet, and the coal south of the break being of much inferior quality to that on the north.

The people of Canonsburg are, of course, highly pleased with the change. New life has been infused into the people, and the business of the whole surrounding country now seeks an outlet there. It does certainly seem strange that the most natural place of learning, and perhaps may have its influence in bringing back to its wonted halls the old affection of its early days, that another institution should be established in Canonsburg, to the detriment of the Jefferson College, with its hundreds of students and its endowment fund and high renown.

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EXCURSION.

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rebel Coffee Reduced—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Banking—S. McClean & Co.
Light Locomotives—Smith & Porter.
Nominations for Officers—Mercantile Library Association.
Independent Ticket—Mercantile Library Association.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Glove Lost—173 Smithfield street.
Stock Sales—S. McClean & Co.
Employment Wanted—H. K., Commercial office.
Bookkeeper Wanted—Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
House Wanted—G. B., Commercial office.
Restaurant for Sale—Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
Warehouse for Rent—Rental, Commercial office.
Dividend—Pittsburgh Gas Co.
Home for Sale—Commercial office.
Bookkeeping Wanted—F. N., Commercial office.
Bread Baker Wanted—J. Porterfield & Co.
Notice—Co-operative Life Insurance Company.
Roast Coffee Reduced—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Grand Masquerade—Rink.
The Pilgrim.
Opera House—The Streets of New York.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Organ Performance—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Portland Cements—Marvin's.
Ready Made Garments—Gray & Logan.
Real Estate—Freight and Store—W. A. Howard.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
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Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Brown's Musical Festival.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Notice—Farmers' Deposit and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Boarding Wanted—116 Market street.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
Ice Cream—Joshua Rhodes.
Rolling Mills at Auction—H. W. Bonsall & Co.
Wrapping Paper for Sale—J. D. Reader & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1871.	7:25 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	30.53	30.55	30.56
Change since last report	.01	.02	.01
Direction of wind	11°	20°	20°
Change in last 24 hours	14°	6°	12°
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	N. W.	W.	N.
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Force of wind reduced to Bea